

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

one after the other as in the case of the 'remicle' and other diminutive coverts..."

As to the question of 'diastataxy,' the author believes that the present inquiry "supplies proof that 'faulting' is not confined alone to diastataxic wings, but takes place, though in inferior degree, in the short-armed eutaxic forms of birds, such as the Passeres."—J. A. A.

Weed's Bibliography of Economic Ornithology.— As the title states, this is only a "partial bibliography" of the subject to which it relates, but as such it is disappointing as well in what it contains. Beginning with Wilson, 1808-14, we have listed a miscellaneous assortment of general works, as those of Bonaparte, Audubon, Nuttall, etc., and of special papers dealing often in only a slight or incidental way with the food habits of birds, while a number of 'reports' and papers treating especially of such matters are omitted. While a large part of the titles cited are more or less pertinent, we find no reference to several of the most important papers and reports that treat especially of the economic relations of Birds. In preparing the bibliography of such a subject, it is difficult to properly adjust the line of exclusion, but the omission of some of the most important titles seems to imply lack of care in compilation.—J. A. A.

Howe and Sturtevant's Revised List of the Birds of Rhode Island.<sup>2</sup>—This brochure of 24 pages "endeavors to bring up to date the present knowledge of Rhode Island avifauna, and to correct that work [the original list, published in 1899] both in misstatements and typographical errors." 'Part I,' of two pages, contains a note by Mr. James M. Southwick on the collection of Rhode Island birds presented to the Museum of Natural History at Roger Williams Park, Providence, by the late Charles H. Smith, which is stated to contain 292 species, represented by 480 specimens. Then follows 'Part II,' a 'Revised Annotated List of the Birds of Rhode Island,' numbering 283 species, besides 3 entered as "extirpated," and 8 as hypothetical. Several species of the original list are 'dropped', and five are now added. Mr. Howe needlessly proposes (p. 22, footnote) the new generic name Paulomagus for the House Wren!—J. A. A.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A Partial Bibliography of the Economic Relations of North American Birds. By Clarence M. Weed. New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Technical Bulletin No. 5. Durham, N. H., 1902. 8vo, pp. 139–179.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A Supplement to the Birds of Rhode Island. By Reginald Heber Howe, Junior, and Edward Sturtevant. 8vo, pp. 24. Middletown, Rhode Island, 1903.